What about the girls?

In South Africa, August is Women’s Month! We pay tribute to the women in this country who have fought and continue to fight for freedom and equality for all. We also recommit ourselves to creating a society in which all girls and boys can reach their potential.

What we tell our children about girls and women is an important part of building a more equal society. And we tell them about girls and women in lots of different ways. One of these is through the stories we share with them.

Stories have the power to shape the way we see ourselves and the world. The stories children hear and read help them to work out who they are, what their place in the world is and how they relate to others. If we want to build a more equal society, the stories that we share with children should not teach them to feel inferior nor superior because of their gender.

What is left out in the stories we read, is as important as what is in them! For example, if the only characters in the stories we read are boys, then our children learn that girls and women don’t matter. If boys are always the heroes in the stories, our children learn that only men can be leaders.

So, we need to think carefully about the books we choose to read to our children. Here are a few questions to help you:

- Are women (especially black women) always shown as needing help, while men are always in leadership and action roles?
- Are the achievements of girls and women based on their own initiative and intelligence? Or do they achieve because of the way they look or because a boy or man helps them?
- Do the girls or women in the story have to change to be accepted?
- Do the main female characters make decisions about how they live their lives? If they don’t, is this perhaps because the story is trying to show that treating women as inferior, is wrong?

It is good for girls and boys to read books about the real-life achievements of women, as well as stories that provide them with different kinds of female role models. The more children read stories with strong female role models in them, the more girls are encouraged to become strong women and boys learn not to be threatened by strong women.

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Go buisa go go isa boitumelong bo bontsi.

Reading takes you on adventures.
In March this year, Jacana Media won the Best Children’s Publisher of the Year: Africa award at the 2018 Bologna Children’s Book Fair. Jacana is a South African publishing company that has a special focus on publishing children's picture books in indigenous languages. Since they started publishing for South African children 13 years ago, Jacana has published close to 500 children’s books in different languages!

The Bologna Children’s Book Fair started in 1963 and every year children’s book publishers from all over the world gather in Bologna, Italy for four days to showcase their publications. The Best Children’s Publisher of the Year award recognises publishers who have “most distinguished themselves for their creative and publishing excellence over the last year”.

One of the factors that led to Jacana winning this award was that its children’s books are published in many South African languages. “We work hard to bring our books to a South African audience and it is heartening when the quality of our publications is recognised internationally. We are thrilled to be acknowledged for our creative and publishing excellence,” explained Carol Broomhall, children’s book publisher at Jacana.

Winning this award is important for Jacana, but it is also important for South African authors and illustrators. It showcases their talents on a world stage and helps them to reach a wider audience.

Jacana has been a Nal’ibali partner since 2012. During this time, it has supplied printed books for different promotions as well as allowed us to reproduce lots of its storybooks in the Nal’ibali Supplement. Jacana recognises the importance of publishing children’s books in as many languages as possible and is part of the drive to establish a reading culture in South Africa. Its commitment is rooted in a desire to spark and grow a love of reading in children.

Congratulations on winning the award, Jacana!
Get creative!

Here are some ideas for using the two cut-out-and-keep picture books as well as the Story Corner story in this supplement, as well as some fun Women's Month activities to grow your children's creativity and encourage them to have fun with reading and writing. Remember to choose the activities that are best suited to your children's ages and interests.

1. After you have read *Her Story. Daughters of Moja'dji* (pages 5, 6, 11 and 12), discuss with your children some of the things that they find most inspiring about the women in these stories. You could also talk about the similarities and differences you can see between the women's stories.

2. Throughout August, read and tell stories that show women in different roles, for example, women as mothers, sisters, leaders, artists, writers and sports women.

3. Tell your children the story of how on 9 August 1956, South African women fought for justice for themselves and others. Then encourage them to draw or paint a picture of a scene from the story and to write a few sentences or paragraphs to go with their pictures.

4. Ask your children to write a letter of appreciation to a woman who has made a difference in their lives. This woman does not have to be famous – she could be a mother, grandmother, aunt, teacher, local church leader and/or storyteller. Many people have had the course of their lives changed by the generosity, courage and/or sacrifice of an ordinary woman.

5. Suggest that your children write a song, poem or rap about women. If they need help getting started with a poem, let them write the letters of the word “women” one underneath the other and use these letters to start each line of their poem about women.

6. Invite very young children to think about all the women that they know and then to draw pictures of the ones that are important to them. If they are learning to write, suggest that they try writing a few words or a sentence about each woman on their own. If they prefer, they could also tell you the words that they want you to write for them.

Tse ke dikankanye tse di ka go thusung go dirisa dibuka tsa di thwanetseng digwanga tsa bana ba gago le di lo tse ba di ratang.

Create TWO cut-out-and-keep books

1. Take out pages 5 to 12 of this supplement.
2. The sheet with pages 5, 6, 11 and 12 on it makes up one book. The sheet with pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 on it makes up the other book.
3. Use each of the sheets to make a book. Follow the instructions below to make each book.
   a) Fold the sheet in half along the black dotted line.
   b) Fold it in half again along the green dotted line.
   c) Cut along the red dotted lines.

Itirele dibuka tsa sega- o-boloke tse PEDI

1. Ntsha ditsebe 5 go fitlhlo ka 12 tsa tlaletse e.
2. Letlhare la ditsebe 5, 6, 11 le 12 le dina lebaka e le ngwwe.
3. Dirisa lewwe le lengwe la mathare e go dira dina lebaka.

Gakelela gwa laphapo ditlhakomo tse di tshwanetseng digwanga tsa bana ba gago le di lolo tse ba di ratang.
Most of history excludes or underplays the role that women play in society. The Her Story/Umlando Wakhe series tells the stories of women from across the continent. Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji, features 30 South African women and women’s groups, across generations and from different sectors and spheres of life. The stories are accompanied by vivid illustrations and comic strips. The book is bilingual – published in English and isiZulu – and is aimed at promoting Pan-Africanism and diversity.

Her Story. Daughters of Modjadji/Umlando Wakhe. Amadodakazi Endlovukazi uModjadji, is available for sale online (www.khalozabooks.com), or at the following South African book sellers: African Flavour Books, Bridge Books, Xarra Books and Protea Bookshop. Buy it today and inspire your daughter or son to be anything they want to be in this world!

There is a Chinese saying that the tallest trees catch the most wind. This means that people in high positions are criticized the most. Women at all levels have to work harder to prove themselves. They must fight to be heard and do the right thing, even if it means people find fault with what they do.

Journalist Ferial Haffajee has faced this dilemma when speaking her mind. Ferial was born in Cape Town, and her mom wanted her to become a lawyer. She studied law, but didn’t really like it, so after graduating, she started working as a trainee journalist at the Mail & Guardian newspaper in 1991. Ferial wrote down her goals in life and one of them was to become an editor. After working for different newspapers, she became editor of the Mail & Guardian in February 2004, making her the first female editor of a major newspaper in South Africa. Later, she became editor of City Press.

Ferial has strong views on many things, and tells South African stories as she sees them – even if people disagree with her. Ferial always responded by arguing her point of view and proudly stating: “This is who I am.” Her book, What If There Were No Whites In South Africa?, is about race and identity, and the conversations and interviews she had about these issues as a journalist over the years. As an editor, she believes that you have to be a good journalist, be decisive and be creative. Her own goals also include telling the stories of violence against women, celebrating women achievers and representing a “different shape of leadership”.

I love the fact that criticism has never stopped Ferial from fighting to be heard and being a leader in her field.
The hair doctor: Nonhlanhla Khumalo
Ngaka ya moriri: Nonhlanhla Khumalo

Mokgwa o re aparang ka ona o bua go le gontsi ka se re leng sona. Fa re lebelela dimakasine tsa kgale tsa moaparo, go ne go na le palo e e kwa tlase ya bomotlelara ba Bantsho ba ba neng ba apara ditaele tsa Seaforika. Nkhensani Nkosi o ne a batla go fetola se. O ne a rata go dira mofuta wa diaparo o o dirang diaparo tsa Aforika, ditshwantsho le diaparo, mme gape o ne a batla go dira diaparo tse di neng di dikgatiso tse di tumileng.

bontsha ditšo tsa selegae le gore batho ba nne motlotlo go nna Kwa pontshong ya diaparo ya boditšhaba kwa New York ka 2009, dimotlelara tse di apereng diaparo tsa Stoned Cherrie matsela a mefutafuta. Dikete le mesese di ne di na le ditaele tse di mo lefatsheng. ba ne ba tsamaya mo seraleng ka mekgabo e e mebalabala, moaparo, o bontshitse khumo ya mefutafuta ya ngwao ya Aforika farologaneng, le dikipara tsa gagwe, tse di gatisitsweng sefatlhego dibaga le mekgabiso. Diaparo tsa ga Nkhensani di ne di dirisitse Borwa. Stoned Cherrie e buletse maloko otlhe a batlhami ba ba bona le dimotlelara tsa Bantsho ka bontsi. Stoned Cherrie e re rutile dirang diaparo tsa maemo, ditlhako, dikgabisi, dibenyane le dihutse go apara diaparo tsa Seaforika ka boipelo. mekgabisong ya segompieno go bontsha ditaele tsa Aforika tse di mo dinakong le Seaforika ditsela. Gompieno fa o lebelela 6 jalo, mme fa o ipaakantse, leka gape. gape fa o wela mo fatshe. Itetlelele go utlwa botlhoko le go swaba fa o ikutlwa ikutlwa e kete botshelo ga bo go tshware sentle, mme botshelo ke fela go ema gope fa o wela mo firtshe. Hefelte go utlwa boitlho le go swala fa o ikutsha jalo, mme fa o opaakanne, leka gope.
I took it to the playground,
And watched it bounce about.

Na tlhalo le ka e isolo, e lebelela e tlola.

My dream in the drawer
Toro ya me mo šelofong
I once had a dream, so small and light, I kept it in a box.
I kept it hidden, safe and sound, in my drawer of socks.
This tiny dream, I had, you see,
Was mostly about me …

Ke kile ka bo ke na le toto, e le nnye e le mothofo, ke ne ke e bele mo lebokosong.
Ke ne ke e fihile, e sirelegile e siame, mo selofong ya me ya dikausu.
Toro e nnye e, e ke na leng yona, o a bona,
E ne e le thata ka ga rna …

Then all the kids, they saw my dream, and said,
“I want one too!”
I said to them, “Ok, no probs.” And told them what to do.

Wow!!!
Ijoo!!!
What??
Eng??
and soared …
and soared …
and soared.

I once had a dream, so small and light,
I kept it in a box.

At first, it was a little dream, until one day it grew,
And so I took it out for air, to show my dream to you.

Dream in your heart, dream in my heart.
And soar, and soar, and soar.

Pele, e ne e le toro e nnye, go fitlha e gola ka letsatsi lengwe,
Jaanong ka e ntsha gore e bone moya, go go bontsha toro ya me.
And at that point, my big old dream,
Which once was in a drawer,
Shook and climbed,
Took to the sky …

Mme ka motla oo, toro ya me e kgolo ya kgale,
E e kileng ya bo e le mo selofong,
E tshikintswe e palangswe,
Ya tsamaela kwa looping …
Have you ever broken a bone or sprained your ankle? If you have, you may realise how difficult it is to do many things that we take for granted – to write, to run, to swim.

Natalie du Toit began her international competitive career at age 14, swimming at the 1998 Commonwealth Games. Three years later, she was hit by a car whilst riding home from swimming practice on her scooter. She was so badly injured, doctors had to amputate her left leg at the knee. It has not held her back in any way. In fact, she’s been breaking down barriers between differently-abled and able-bodied athletes.

At the 2003 All Africa Games, she won the gold medal in the Freestyle Final at the 2002 Commonwealth Games – an event for able-bodied athletes. Competing against the world’s best able-bodied athletes is an achievement most of us cannot understand, but to do so when you are differently-abled is brilliant!

Natalie has gone on to win many medals at various international swimming events, but perhaps her biggest achievement is her attitude. Her disability cannot understand, but to do so when you are differently-abled is brilliant!

To me, Natalie is the definition of tenacity. Just one year after her accident, she became the first differently-abled athlete to qualify for the 800 m Freestyle Final at the 2002 Commonwealth Games – an event for able-bodied athletes. At the 2003 All Africa Games, she won the gold medal in the same race, again competing against able-bodied athletes. Competing against the world’s best able-bodied athletes is an achievement most of us cannot understand, but to do so when you are differently-abled is brilliant!

Having my hair brushed or combed is, to this day, a painful experience. As a child, I used to dread the Sunday evenings when I would sit on a little red plastic chair in front of my mother, who got out the hair food, comb, and towel. No good came from combing out the tangles, and I didn’t dare turn my head to look at the TV screen!

Dr Nonhlanhla Khumalo also dreaded her mother’s afro comb, but it inspired her to become a doctor. In her matric year, she walked into a laboratory during a visit to the University of Natal, saw an electron microscope “root-to-tip” scan of Black African hair. This led her to create the first electron microscope “root-to-tip” scan of Black African hair, because there was so little information about it. She went on to research African hair, because there was so little information about it. She and Professor David Ferguson created the first electron microscope “root-to-tip” scan of Black African hair. This led her to create the first electron microscope “root-to-tip” scan of Black African hair. Nonhlanhla wanted to understand why many Black women suffer from hair loss, and what effects chemicals, such as relaxers, have on Black hair. This led her to create the first hair research clinic in Africa – the UCT Hair and Skin Research Laboratory – where students can now study trichology – the study of hair and the scalp.

Have you examined your hair? How it stretches when you pull it and quickly bounces back when you let it go? The world has long told Black girls that straight hair is the most beautiful, and for too long, we listened. Black people’s hair is magical, and Nonhlanhla’s work means that more people know that every day.
Go bontšiwa kgona go karinsha ga moriri wa me, go fišša lešaši li; le mātemogelo a a bothloho. Fa ke ne le nywana, ke ne sa etene. Disoŋana māthuoe fa ke ne le dula mo sêleng se sēthwe se sënnye mo pele ga mmle wa me, fa a ne a ritha lekholo sa moriri, kanna le tolo. Go ne go se sepe se sentle se se neng se tosa mo go kamego tlhologanyo ya moriri, mmle fa ke ne ne kaka ya go sutša tšholo ya moriri, kanna le nka akanya go sutša tšhogo ya me go lebelela TV gona!

Ngaka Nonhlanhla Khumalo gape o ne a tšaba kama ya afro ya ga mokele, mmle fela e mo redelle go nna ngaka. Ka nywana wa gago wa mātemogelo, o ne a tsemalela mo labotshoğong fa a a etene YuniBasiya ya Nal, fa a bona māddohorosekhoupu wa elektoroniki lekgelo la ritha mmle a naya tšhwesetso ya gona mo ketelela mo khalo ya mokele. O ne a ya ga dira dipātsho sa moriri wa Afrika, ka gonye go go na le katego e e potlana ka ga se. Fane le MopoRolesai David Ferguson ba ne ba tšhuna māddohorosekhoupu wa elektoroniki wa ritha wa "modi-go-ritha" wa go leselela ka ladelela mo moriri wa Afrika o mameho. Nonhlanhla o ne a batlha go lhologanya gore ka eng baned si Bambo ba arrina ka tshwepgo ya moriri, le dipātsho sa hlohong o tshaba mo tšhegakga, ka gonye go go le a lefeka tšwetse tse gona.

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Story stars
Books for all our children
Carol Broomhall, a publisher at Jacana Media, is passionate about publishing children’s picture books in as many South African languages as possible. We spoke to her about her love of reading and publishing stories.

Why is it important to publish books in all South African languages?
We have a reading crisis in South Africa because our literacy rates are so low. To encourage children to read more, they have to enjoy reading. To enjoy reading, there must be interesting books in children’s home languages.

Are stories important?
Stories help us understand the world around us. They can be inspirational and empowering. They can make us laugh and make us cry. Stories can travel between continents, across languages, cultures and time, encouraging imagination and curiosity.

For how long have you been publishing children’s books?
Thirteen years!

What is your favourite part of producing children’s books?
It’s hard to say! Every book is unique and I love the challenge of making each book the best it can be. I also love getting involved in children’s literacy projects so that we can reach more children and know that in some way we are helping to grow a love of reading. It is incredibly rewarding to watch children interact with and read the books we make!

Did someone read to you or tell you stories when you were a child?
Yes, for so many reasons! I love books and stories, so I enjoyed spending time with my children sharing, connecting and talking about books.

The book I most enjoy reading to children is …
The long trousers by Maryanne and Shayle Bester.

Did you ever re-read books?
Yes, some books have changed the way I see and understand things and they inspire me.

Story stars
Books for all our children
Carol Broomhall, a publisher at Jacana Media, is passionate about publishing children’s picture books in as many South African languages as possible. We spoke to her about her love of reading and publishing stories.

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For a chance to win some Book Dash books, write a review of the story, My dream in the drawer (pages 7 to 10), and email it to team@bookdash.org, or take a photo and tweet us at @bookdash. Remember to include your full name, age and contact details.

Go boni Tšhoro ya go gopa dibuka tsa Book Dash, kwalo tshekutsheko ya leitelela, Toro ya me mo Selorong (ditsebe 7 go ya go 10), mme o le nomele go team@bookdash.org, kgotse tsoya jetshwantsho mme o se nomele ka twitter go @bookdash, Gakologelo go tseny a gana ba botala, dingwaga le dintlha tsoa goga tsa kegolango.
Once upon a time there was a giraffe and a bat-eared fox who were very good friends. They were both very good at stealing and spent a lot of time together getting up to no good.

One day Fox was feeling hungry. “Come, my friend,” he said to Giraffe. “Let’s cross the river and steal some food from the farm over there.”

“Great idea!” said the giraffe, licking his lips. “I feel like a tasty watermelon.”

The giraffe and the fox crossed the river. The fox held tightly to the giraffe’s long neck because he could not swim.

On the other side of the river, the clever fox made a hole in the farmer’s fence with his sharp teeth. Then the fox and the giraffe squeezed quietly through the fence to steal food on the other side. The fox stole five eggs from the hen coop and the giraffe chewed through a patch of lettuce. The giraffe was just starting on a juicy watermelon when the fox lifted his nose to the sky and gave a howl.

“Shhhhh,” hissed the giraffe spitting bits of watermelon all over the fox.

“What do you mean, ‘shhhhh’?” asked the fox wiping his whiskers.

“I always sing when I have finished my food. It’s my custom.”

“Well, wait for me to finish my watermelon,” crunched the giraffe.

“Otherwise the farmer is going to hear you and come and chase us away.”

The fox was tired of waiting. He lifted his nose to the sky again and started to sing, “Owooooooo!”

The farmer was having his lunch when he heard the fox howling. He ran outside with his big stick. The fox saw him coming and, being very quick, he dashed through the hole in the fence and was gone before the farmer even saw him.

The poor giraffe, on the other hand, was standing with his front legs wide apart trying to enjoy the last of his watermelon. When he saw the farmer coming, he tried to stand up and run away, but his legs became tangled and he fell over.

“Never, never steal from me again!” shouted the farmer, beating the giraffe with his stick.

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“Never, never steal from me again!” shouted the farmer, beating the giraffe with his stick.

When the giraffe eventually escaped, he was bruised all over his body and furious with the fox. He limped over to the river where the fox was snoozing under a bush.

“Some friend you are!” shouted the giraffe, waking the fox. “Thanks to your singing I have been beaten black and blue.”

“Don’t be angry,” said the fox. “I told you I always sing once I have finished my food. Now let’s cross the river and go back home.”

The fox held onto the giraffe’s neck and the giraffe swam out into the river. When the giraffe reached the deepest part of the river, he said to the fox, “I am going to take a bath now. I feel all hot and bothered after that beating.”

“You can’t!” said the fox, staring at the giraffe with bulging eyes. “If you go under the water, I will drown! I cannot swim!”

“But I must bath,” said the giraffe. “It’s my custom.” With that, the giraffe ducked under the water. The fox sputtered and thrashed his paws.

“Help! Help! I’m drowning!” the fox cried.

The giraffe was cross about his beating, but he felt terrible watching the fox splash around in the water. The fox was his friend after all. The giraffe put his head under the water and used it to lift the fox back onto his neck. The fox coughed and choked and held on to the giraffe for dear life.

When they reached the other side of the river, the fox thought about what he had done to his friend. “Giraffe?” he said quietly.

“Yes, Fox,” answered the giraffe.

“I’m sorry for treating you badly. I see that what you did to me was because of the bad way that I treated you earlier,” said Fox.

Giraffe nodded. “It was,” he said. “I was paying you back for what you did to me.”

So, the fox and the giraffe had learnt that it is important to treat others the way we want to be treated, and from that day on, they always did so. And, to this day, they are still the best of friends.
Bogologotlalanga go go na la le thutlwa le phokojwe e e ditsebe tsa mamathwane ba e neng e le ditseba tse di kgololo tita. Bobedi jwa bone ba ne ba kgona go utswa tita mme ka nako e nitsi ba ne ba nna mmogo ba dira dilo tse di maswe.

Ka letsatsi lengwe Phokojwe o ne e a utlwa a tšwërwe ke tla. “Tša, tša la me,” a riao go Thutlwa. “A re tše le naka mme re e utswe dijo kwa polaseng ele.”

“Ke leaono le le ntle!” ga bua thutlwa, a itatswa dipoumama. “Ke utswe ke eletsa legapu le le monate.”

Thutlwa le phokojwe ba tšelha noka. Phokojwe o ne a ithswarelsetse thata ka thamo ya thutlwa ka a ne a sa itse go thuma.

Kwa karolong e nngwe ya noka, phokojwe yo o bothale a dira leroba mo terateng ka meno a gagwe a boagale. Jaanong phokojwe le thutlwa ba ithshukunyetso mo terateng go ya go utswe dijo kwa karolong e nngwe. Phokojwe ya utswa mae a matlhano kwa hokong ya dikoko mme thutlwa ya tshotha bontlha jwa lethisi. Thutlwa e ne e simolola go ja legapu le le monate fa phokojwe e ne e tsholetsa nko ya yona kwa loaping mme ya bokolela.

“Shihhh,” thutlwa ya suma e kgwela manathwana a legapu mo go phokojwe.

“O raya jang fa o re, ‘shihhh?’” ga botsa phokojwe e iphimola ditedu. “Ka Gale ke a opela fa ke fetsa go ja dijo. Ke tšwaelo ya me.”

“Ee jaanong, nkemene ke fetsa legapu la me,” thutlwa a phuphura.

“E seng jalo rapolase o tšiše go go utswe mme a re lelekise.”

Phokojwe e ne e lapisitswe ke go leta. E ne ya tsheletsela nko ya gagwe kwa laoping gape mme ya simolola go opela, “Owoooooooo!”

Rapolase o ne e a dijo tsa gagwe tsa motshegare fa a utlwa phokojwe e bokolela. Ne o a tabobela kwa ntle le thupa ya gagwe kwa polaseng. Thutlwa ya tšenyana tsho ya dijo yona mme e dirisa go emisa phokojwe ga bokolela.

Fa ba fitha kwa karolong e nngwe ya noka, phokojwe ya nanga ka se e se dirileng tša la yona. “Thutlwa?” a buela kwa tša la.

“Ee, Phokojwe,” ga araba thutlwa.

“Ke maswabi go go tšwara makgwakga. Ke a bona gore se o se ntrišlen gae ka tšlha ya tšela e ka go tšwērēn gae ka yona nako e le,” ga riao Phokojwe.

Thutlwa a tshikinya tsho hago ka tumelano. “Ee go jalo”, a riao. “Ke ne ke go duelela se o se ntrišlen.”

“Maitšwarelo,” ga riao Phokojwe.

Jaanong, phokojwe le thutlwa ba ithuta gore go siame go tšwara batho ka tšela e o batiang go tšwara ka yona, mme go tšiga ka leatsatsi leo, ba ne ba dira jalo ka Gale. Mme, go fitha le gompiens e sa, sa, e le ditsala tsa rnete.
Tell a story.

Mrs Dube is writing down the words of the story that Thembi is telling.

- Can you tell who some of the characters in Thembi’s story are?
- Do you know any stories that have a mouse and/or a lion in them?
- Tell a friend or family member one of these stories or make up your own story about a lion and a mouse.

Anela leinaane.

Moh Dube o kwala mafoko a leinaane le Thembi a le anelang.

- A o ka neela bangwe ba banaelwa a o leinaane le Thembi?
- A go na le mainane a o a itseng a a na le ka le waka le/kgotsa tsa mo go and?
- Anela tswa kgotsa mongwe wa losika ngwedi ya mainane a, kgotsa tswa kgotsa ka ga tsa le kgotsa.

Write a list.

- What do you think Josh is reading about?
- Look at the words to the left of the picture. Which of these words have something to do with space? Write them as a list and then add four more words about space that you know. (Your four words could also describe what you think it would be like to travel in space.)

Kwala leinaane.

O gopolola gore Josh o buisa ka ga eng?

Lebelela mafoko a a mo mojeng mo setshwantshong. Ke mafoko afe a a ka leinaane mme o oketse ka a mongwe a mane ka ga loapi a a a itseng. (Mafoko a gogo a mane a ka thalosa gape se o gopolola gore go ntle jang fa a ya loaping.)

My list of space words
Lenaane ka le ma la mafoko a loapi

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1. planet
2. moon
3. star
4. sun
5. train
6. astronaut
7. rocket
8. soil
9. mountain
10. Earth
11. comet

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The Herald
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